Ravages of Consumption

ALL HER RELATIVES HAD DIED OF CONSUMPTION

In the year 1890, 18 years ago, Mrs. G. S. Cesner, of Belle Isle, N.S., was in a sad condition. All her relatives had died of consumption, and there was every indication that she was going the same way.

At this point her husband suggested to try Psychine. The doctor who attended said Psychine was worthless; but it effected a wonderful cure. Eighteen years after in a letter bearing date August 14, 1908, Mrs. Cesner says, "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled me since I took your treatment. My physician told me I could not take a better tonic than PSYCHINE, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from Lung Trouble and General Debility."

For sale by all Druggists 50c. & $1 per bottle.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO

PSYCHINE

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

HOSPITAL TO BE OWNED BY CITY

Proposal Made by President of Ladies Hospital Aid at Annual Meeting.

The anuual meeting of the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society was held Monday afternoon in the schoolroom of All Saints church. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Arthur Murphy, the president, and there was a large attendance of the members of the society.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon was the suggestion of the president as outlined in her address that the public hospital be made an entirely municipal institution under the control of the city, similar to the one at Saskatoon, the successful operation of which was explained at some length.

Another question of considerable importance to come up for discussion was that of representation on the board of directors or committee of management of the hospital. Some weeks ago a conference was held between the directors and the Ladies' Aid and the question was fully considered.

The hospital board yesterday in a letter from A. T. Cushing, the president, enclosing a resolution set out its attitude towards the ladies' requests. The board suggested that their desire for a more direct voice in the hospital control could be obtained, not by representation on the board of directors, but by the appointment of a committee of management of six members, three to be chosen from the directorate and three from the Ladies' aid, on the nomination of their society, subject to the approval of the hospital board. This committee of management would meet frequently, probably twice a month, and report both to the board of directors and the Ladies' aid.

Want Independent Appointees.

The suggestion of the hospital board that the three ladies of the management committee should be appointed by the directors, did not meet with approval of yesterday's meeting.

After objection had been taken to the suggested procedure a motion was passed that the board's suggestion be adopted but that the three ladies be chosen entirely by the aid without the intervention of the hospital board.

This resolution was unanimously adopted and will be forwarded to the board of directors.

The Committees.

The committees for the year were named by the president as follows:

Executive—Mrs. S. B. Woods, Mrs. Hislop, Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Secord.

Entertainment—Mrs. J. H. Morris, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. K. B. McKenzie, Mrs. Farquharson, Madame Thibeaudeau, Mrs. Seeble, Mrs. J. J. Anderson, Mrs. T. J. McNamara, Mrs. A. H. Dickins, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. M. R. Jennings.

Furinshing—Mrs. Swaisland, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. O. F. Strong, Miss Strong, Mrs. Hislop, Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. Secord, Miss Shipley, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Hall.

Purchasing—Mrs. Braithwaite, Mrs. Ferris.

Sewing—Mrs. Deyl, Mrs. Griesbach, Mrs. Kennard, Mrs. Belcher, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Desilets.

Collections—Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Parlee.

The report of the president, Mrs. Murphy, dealt largely with the advisability of making the Edmonton hospital an entirely municipal one.

Mrs. Murphy's Address.

The following is the address of the president, Mrs. Murphy.

At the close of the year's work I would like to say something about the officers for the past year and those of the coming one.

At your meeting in December most of the officers were elected by acclamation and only the committees remain to be appointed.

The honorary officers and patronesses remain the same.

Mrs. Kinnaird has been elected to the office of first vice-president, while Mrs. Duncan Smith is to fill that of second vice-president.

Mrs. Braithwaite has declined to reaccept the office of treasurer and you have elected Mrs. Clarke Bowker in her place. It seems lik gilding the lily to commend Mrs. Braithwaite's work. For nearly eleven years she has mothered this society. She has encouraged us when necessary and when necessary has whipped us into line. We do homage to our late treasurer.

Mrs. Riddell, who has done such good and faithful service as recording and corresponding secretary, is to again fill that office.

The various committees whose work or loyal work [illegible] those with which I have [illegible] surrounded—indeed, thank you with my whole heart for your kindly encouragement and support.

I appreciate, too, the honor you have done me in re-electing me as your president and while I do not expect to be able to retain the office for the twelve months, I shall certainly do so until you have found a successor.

In speaking of the workers who have materially advanced the hospital interests during the year I would like to express our indebtedness to Mrs. Richard Secord for having collected from friends outside the city the sum of $695. This is truly a most excellent showing.

Last Year Very Successful.

The year 1909 has been an eminently successful one. The treasurer's report shows that during the year 453 ladies paid the membership fee of $1. This, to me, is the most striking feature of the report and I am of the opinion that the Women's Hospital Aid of Edmonton has the record membership, among women's societies, of all Canada.

Without wishing to make an invidious comparison, but rather for your information and encouragement, I would point out that you raised $7,562 more than in the previous year. The net receipts for 1909 have been $9,075.61. All liabilities have been discharged and we find ourselves with the splendid surplus of $8,262.39.

In some respects the past year has been a momentous one. The difficulty that arose over a suitable site for the new hospital was the cause of not a little anxiety among our officers and members. The matter was ultimately decided by a plebiscite which declared in favor of that tract of land known as the Hudson's Bay site on First street. The board of directors expect shortly to announce that this site has been secured and that the erection of the hospital will be proceeded with early in the spring.

During the year there has been a complete change of staff at the hospital and I especially bespeak your kindly interest on behalf of the new matron, Miss Fairservice. The duties of a hospital matron are very many and very arduous so that the position involves a continual strain. Let us endeavor to materially lessen this in every way that lies in our power.

Another change immediately pending is the representation of the Women's Hospital Aid on the committee of hospital management. The secretary will lay before you today a proposal from the board of directors that this committee be made up of three memebers of their board and three members of our society. I hope this matter may be thus arranged as I feel it would be in the interests of the hospital itself and for the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

A Municipal Hospital.

While speaking of the interests of the hospital, I would like to say here that after being in the closest possible touch with this work for the twelve months that are past, after having studied its finacial aspects and having considered what would be best both for the welfare of the hospital itself, and to the highest interests of the citizens of Edmonton, I would express my burning desire to see the hospital at this time made a municipal institution—to see it become in reality what it is in name—The Edmonton City hospital.

This change would be in accordance with the civic spirit of Edmonton and in line with our other public utilities.

The fact that the city council has appointed four directors on a hospital board consisting of twelve members, shows that a city which assists cannot properly refrain from exercising control.

Their action in assisting is also a recognition of the fact that private philanthropy cannot provide a remedy for widespread wants which result from broad aand general causes which are as wide as society itself; that it should not be expected to do so, and that the provision of such remedies is the proper responsibility of the city and should be accepted as such.

You will, I am sure, be pleased to know that the hospital directors in whom, according to the provisions of the charter, the hospital property is vested, have been favorably considering this matter of a municipal hospital for some time and will likely make a pronouncement upon it in the near future.

The time for such a change would seem to be a most propitious one. The hospital directors have given much time, thought and money to the securing of the best plans possibly obtainable and the citizen have selected the site and have voted $50,000 towards the erection of the new building. With the consent of the directors to transfer the property to the city, the remaining link to be added would be the placing of the matter before the citizens in the form of a bylaw for their acceptance or rejection.

New Hospital to Cost $150,000.

The proposed cost of the new hospital is $150,000. Of this, as I pointed out, $50,000 have been subscribed by the city council. The assets of the hospital at the present time aggregate about $75,000. This leaves a comparatively small amount to be provided for and this coud be raised either by a direct additional grant or by mortgaging the assets.

I might also recall at this point that this society would have by that time at least ten thousand dollars to turn over to the city either for the building or furnishing funds.

In addition to this, different corporations and private individuals have made us generous offers of furnishing wards and offices.

During my recent trip I visited Saskatoon in order to inquire into the workings of the municipal hospital in that city. The superintendent of the hospital and the city auditor very kindly explained the whole matter to me and gave me a full statement of the income and expenditure of the hospital since its inception. I would be pleased to lay this statement before any committee that may desire to consider it, but in the meantime, would briefly say that the undertaking at Saskatoon has proven an unqualified success and is a standing model of practical efficiency and material economy.

A Success in Saskatoon.

The hospital was opened in April, 1909, and when the financial year closed in October, it was found that for these first seven months of its career, after-paying all liabilities and allowing $1,895.83 for debenture interest, $676.05 for sinking fund, and $1,405.50 as a provision for bad debts, the substantial surplus of $3,457.14 still remained in the treasury. Including all income and expenditure the average income per patient was $54.55, and the expense $44.97, or a net gain per patient of $9.58.

The hospital is only supposed to accommodate 55 patients, but 67 are actually being cared for at the present time. Two units are being added in the spring with additional accommodation for 75 patients.

Public ward beds are charged for at the rate or $1 per day; semi-private $1.50, and private $3.

The Province of Saskatchewan in which Saskatoon is situated, have passed at their last session a bill similar to the one our board of directors at Edmonton have been trying to bring to the attention of the Alberta Legislature—a bill which provides that each municipality pays the hospital for its own indigent sick so that the burden of support falls where it properly belongs instead of being borne by the citizens in which the hospital is situated.

At Saskatoon the wards have been furnished by private donations and the Woman's Hospital Aid still continues to furnish the linens.

I would like here to briefly consider the main oojection which I have heard urged in Edmonton against the conception of a public communal hospital. It is argued that if the city provides for the sick we shall, as citizens become selfish and lacking in the spirit of philanthrophy.

This is an old argument. Many years ago a would-be poet wrote:

"pity would be no more
If we did not keep somebody poor."

But viewing this matter in a wider perspective, it seems hardly worth while to keep a large proportion of the population in distress for the sake of affording some highly gifted individuals the opportunity of sympathizing with their misfortune or disease.

Besides, the aim of benevolence has become wider and shows a strong tendency to confine itself to the prevention of suffering and to the enhancing of the value of life rather than to the alleviation of it.

Hospitals in Past Private.

In substantiation of this, I would point out that less than a century ago, hospitals were entirely rivate in character because, in the absence of statistical knowledge, the extent of social distress was unknown and the mind of the nations had not grasped the possibility of a thorough remedy.

But in recent times the State has come to accept the responsibility of feeding its prisoners and lunatics and caring for its sick, although in some European and Asiatic countries this is still a matter of private philanthropy.

So late as 1842, the British nation refused to help a fever hospital. Now, the nation is responsible, as we are in Canada, for all notified infectious diseases and for the great bulk of our non-infectious disease.

Philanthropy is no true function of a healthy society. It has, in the past, played a prominent role because, as I said before, politicians did not understand their craft nor citizens discharge their duty.

The municipal hospital has the superlative advantage too, over the private philanthropic hospital in that its income is a permanent instrument of finance and is not dependent on whims or chances such as the social standing, popularity, or attractive influence of its leaders.

In the final analysis, the money for hospital maintenance comes from the pockets of the citizens, but it is our contention that the present cost of providing for the sick is excessive as well as inadequate and that the simplest anl most satisfactory method is through direct taxation.

That this taxation may not be excessive, or, maybap, need not exist at all has, I think, been demonstrated in the case of the Hospital at Saskatoon which has the distinction of being the only municipal hospital in Western aCnada and consequently the only one where the poor man and the poor woman do not feel themselves to be pensioners upon the good-will and bounty of the rich.

O sincerely hope that our board of directors and the citizens of the metropolis of Alberta may see fit to place the hospital at Edmonton as second on this shining roll of honor.

Treasurer's Report.

The treasurer's report was as follows:

Balance in bank Jan. 1909	$ 946.57
Membership fees	453.05
Proceeds of lecture	7.50
Edith Miller concert	22.15
Autograph pillow	10.00
Photographs of fair	10.75
Hospital post cards	10.20
Mrs. Secord's letters	695.00
Hospital fair (net)	5,474.98
Hospital ball (net)	1,177.01
Received from Aricola Guild.	5.50
Donations	67.00
Purvis Co Red Cross sales day	55.00
Savings bank interest	140.90
	$9,075.61

To balance made up as follows:

Deposited in Dominion Bank for new hospital	$7,410.84	
Accrued interest	109.10	$7,510.93
Balance in Merchants Bank on general account	901.45	
Less outstanding check	150.00	751.45
		$8,262.39

DISBURSTMENTS.

Flowers for hospital Christmas 1908	$ 15.00
Flowers for hospital Easter 1909	9.00
Paid for stamps for linen	1.25
Paid caretaker of school	5.00
Paid postage	7.00
Paid express	7.60
Paid local council fees	2.00
Paid photographs of fair	4.50
New cooking range for hospital	154.50
Linen etc., purchased for hospital	339.74
Operating table	150.00
Furnishing children's ward	117.63
Balance in hand	8,262.39
	$9,075.61

Note.—Outstanding cheque is one issued in payment of operating table which is still in treasurer's hands.

PAULHAN CUT RINGS AROUND C.K. HAMILTON

Endurance Test Race Ended by Curtiss' Machine Being Withdrawn After Flying Nineteen Miles—Frenchman Continues for Seventy-five Miles and Then Alights—Aviation Meet at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 17.—A leaking gasoline tank and a loosened plane put an end to a thrilling biplane endurance race between Louis Paulhan, of France, and Chas. K. Hamilton, American, this afternoon at Aviation Park. The race was spectacular and exciting, although from the beginning it was evident that Hamilton's 25 horse-power Curtiss aeroplane was a plaything compared with Paulhan's 70 horsepower Farman machine. Hamilton was signalled to alight after he had made the twelfth lap, 19.32 miles is 38.51 3-5 minutes. One of the planes of his machine had become loosened from a broken nut and it was decided that it would be playing a reckless game with death to allow the aviator to continue in the air.

Passed Him Three Times.

While Hamilton's bi-plane was making the twelve laps, Paulhan was able to pass him three times, darting over or under the American's machine. Faulhan came to earth because his gasoline tank was leaking. He had made 45 laps, or 75.73 miles in 1 58 27 3-5. Paulhan, in another race with Glenn Curtiss, again tried to break the track record for ten laps, 16.10 miles, but he failed. His time was 25.05 1-5, nearly eleven seconds slower than he was able to make the distance last Thursday. Curtiss made the ten laps in 23 43 2-5, which was one minute 10 4-5 seconds faster than in his former race with the Frenchman.

Curtiss Forbids Attempt.

There was a tempest in the Curtiss camp during the afternoon when Curtiss informed Hamilton that if the aviator made another atempt to break Poulhan's record for altitude five thousand feet, his machine would be taken from him. It is the property of Curtiss by whom Hamilton is employed. Hamilton was made very indignant by the manner in which the ambitious project was discouraged and it is stated that he will leave Curtiss after the Los Angeles meet.

C. F. Willard, another of the aviators, who is on the Curtiss payroll, has already resigned and will cease to follow in Curtiss' train after this meet ends.

To Try Long Flight.

Clifford B. Harmon, the millionaire New York amatuer ballonist, announced this afternoon that he had decided to go to San Antonio, Texas, after leaving Los Angeles, and will try to pilot his balloon "New York" from there to the Atlantic coast, in an effort to hold the Lahm Cup which was won by the "New York" pilotted by A. Holland Forbes in a 693 mile flight last October.

President Courtlandt, Field Bishop of the Aero club of America stated today that Germany and France, have entered ballons in the International race, which takes place in this country next October.

CONTRACT WORK ADVOCATED.

Calgary Taxpayers' Association Advises This System as Means to Economy.

Calgary, January 17.—The annual banquet of the Calgary Master Plumbers' Association in honor of friends and associates of the trade was held last night.

The chairman of the sub-committees of the executive committee of the Taxpayers' Association were appointed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon and a letter was sent to the city council asking that the city make a thorough audit of its accounts from January 1, 1907, or from a date previous to that date. Several addresses were made by those present, laying special stress on the importance of the city doing its work by contract, instead of by day labor as a means of economy. It seemed to be the general opinion of the business men present that it is an utter impossibility to do work so cheaply by day labor as by contract.

President Lewis Stockett, of the Western Coal Operators' Association, was re-elected at the third annual meeting of the association, held in the Alberta Hotel here yesterday afternoon. With him on the executive are Vice-president P. L. Naismith and Secretary-treasurer W. L. Little, who were also reelected for a second term. The meeting was held in camera, and at its conclusion President Stockett stated that only matters of routine and of no interest to the general public came up. The majority of the members returned to their homes last night. Those in attendance were Lewis Stockett, Hosmer, B.C.; P. L. Naismith, Lethbridge; W. F. Little, Canmore; A. E. Whitesides, Coleman; R. W. Coulthard, Blairmore; C. P. Hill, W. Hamilton and W. F. McNeil, of Canmore.

Sudden Death at Dundurn.

Saskatoon, Jan. 17.—A sudden and unexpected death occurred at Dundurn at noon today when A. B. Smith, brother of Rev. E. B. Smith of St. John's church in this city, succumber to pneumonia. The deceased came to Saskatoon only a few weeks ago from the Coast where he had been engaged in the lumber business. Previous to that time he was a resident of Winnipeg, where he was well known throughout connection with various automobile concerns.

Rev. Dr. Barclay of Montreal Retires.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—The Herald announces the retirement of Rev. Dr. Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, from active ministry work.

JUDGMENTS IN SUPREME COURT

The Judges Sitting en Banc Handed Down Decisions in a Number of Important Suits.

The sitting of the Supreme Court en banc in Edmonton opened Tuesday The presiding judges were four, Chief Justice Sifton, and Justices Beck, Harvey and Stuart. The morning session was taken up with the reading of judgments which have been reached during the past week by the presiding judges.

Judgments Handed Down.

The following judgments were given by the court en banc Tuesday

Trotter vs. Cagary Fire nIsurance Co., was an action to recover $1,307.97 as being the defendant's proportion of the loss sustained by a fire which destroyed a stock of boots and shoes, store fixtures, etc., owned by the defendant, but with respect to which he had made an agreement for sale to one Robertson. The trial judge had dismissed the action on the ground that certain of the statutary conditions had not been complied with. The judgment of the court in appeal was read by Justice Harvey who held that there had been a sufficient compliance with all the conditions, and that the appeal should be allowed and judgment given for the plaintiff for the amount mentioned.

An Extraordinary Case.

Hellmuth vs. Kaiser was a most extraordinary case. The defendant was John Kaiser, well-known in and about Calgary for many years. The plaintiff was comparatively speaking a new comer. Neither of the parties spoke English easily. The plaintiff claimed the amount of two promissory notes for $1,000 each signed Alex. Kaiser, claiming that they were signed by the defendant to whom he (the plaintiff) had lent the amount. His identification of the defendant was corroborated by his eight year old daughter. The defendant absolutely denied the receipt of the money on the making of the notes. Justice Harvey at the trial accepted the plaintiff's story and gave judgment in his favor. The court dismissed the appeal, Justice Beck dissenting. Chief Justice Sifton said that it was impossible to say that the trial judge was wrong. It was a chance between two extraordinary states of fact, on the one hand that the plaintiff had forged the notes with the wrong name of the defendant for the purpose of committing perjury to compel payment by the defendant, and on the other that the defendant had, finding that the plaintiff, a new comer into the country had an unexpected hoard took it from him deliberately intending to steal it. It was impossible to say that Justice Harvey was wrong in choosing the alternative he did. Justice Stuart concurred. Justice Beck dissented thinking that it might have been a case of mistaken identity.

Sawyer Massey Co. vs. Thibart.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Justice Beck dismissing action which was brought for the purchase price of machinery. The defence was that the machinery did not comply with the warranty to which sold and the conditions set out in the Sales of Goods Act. The trial judge held that plaintiffs were entitled to judgment on their contract but that defendant had suffered damages in the same amount and dismissed the action.

The plaintiffs appealed and this appeal was dismissed with costs. The judgment of the court was delivered by Justice Stuart and concurred in by Chief Justice Sifton and Justice Harvey.

A Prairie Fire Case.

Clarke vs. Ward was an appeal from the judgment of Justice Beck dismissing the action which was brought for damages for allowing a fire to escape. On the facts the court held that there was no evidence that the defendant was responsible for the fire and that it was not open to the court to make conjectures. The appeal was therefore dismissed, Justice Stuart dissenting on the ground that there was evidence that the defendant was responsible for the fire and had been negligent.

Eaton vs. Cronk.

This was an action brought by a contractor for the balance of $2,900 claimed to be the contract price for the building of a house by the plaintiff for the defendant. The defendant set up that in addition to the contract there had been an agreement that the plaintiff would accept on the price a transfer of certain lots in the Hagman Estate at $1,200 which amount was to be applied on the above amount of $2,900.

This agreement to transfer the lots was not put in writing and the plaintiff contended that it was only to be a part of the contract only if he on inspection was satisfied with the lots and also that the written contract could not be varied by an oral contract.

Chief Justice Sifton dismissed the plaintiff's action with costs and directed a transfer of the lots to the plaintiffs subject to a lien thereon for $100 an amount the defendant had overpaid the plaintiff.

From this judgment the plaintiff appealed. The judgment of the court en banc was delivered by Justice Beck, who dismissed the appeal with costs. This judgment was concurred in by Justices Harvey and Stuart.

Orison vs. Hunt.

This was an appeal from the judgment of the district judge in favor of plaintiff for commission on the exchange of real estate. The appeal was allowed with costs on the ground that in making the transfer the plaintiff was not acting exclusively for the defendant, but was either in partnership with Rust, whose property it was which was transferred, or was merely amanuensis for him

Moffat vs. C.P.R.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Justice Stuart after verdict giving the plaintiff, as administrator, damages for the death of the deceased. The judgment of the court was given by Justice Harvey, who held that there was no evidence that the mother, in whose favor the judgment was given, had any reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit from the deceased. The appeal was allowed but without costs either at the trial or above, since costs were not asked by the defendants.

Watson vs. Jamieson, was an appeal from the judgment of the chief justice. Judgments were given by Justices Harvel, Smart and Beck dismissing the appeal.

The facts of the case were rather peculiar. Mr. Watson who had some property for sale, telegraphed to Mr. Jamieson in Ontario offering him a lot at a price of $1,000, five hundred dollars to be paid down and the balance in six equal monthly instalments with interest at five per cent. Jamieson telegraphed back asking what would be allowed for cash, and received the reply, 'Ten per cent. discount."

This took to mean ten per cent. on the whole price of the property and accordingly accepted the offer. When he came to make the payment of $900 it was refused, Watson contending that the offer of 10 per cent. discount was to apply only to the first cash payment. He brought suit against Jamieson, but his action was dismissed by Chief Justice Sifton, who held that no specific agreement had been made with regard to the discount on the payment of the money.

Polling February 3rd.

Quebec, Jan. 17.—Writs for an election at Richmond have been issued January 27th is the date set for nomination, polling to take place on February 3. This is the constituency which returned P. S. G. MacKenzie who was today, named provincial treasurer of Quebec to replace Hon. W. A. Weir, who goes to the bench.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

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ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION

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WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM MONTREAL

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THE NEW REMEDY FOR Nervous Exhaustion

Nervous Exhaustion unchecked opens the door to Neuralgia, Headache, Insomnia, Digestive Disturbances, Mental Depression, and many serious organic diseases. Early treatment with "ASAYA-NEURALL" averts these. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, improves the appetite and digestion, and restores buoyancy of spirits. A few doses convince. $1.50 per bottle. Obtain from the following

E. M. CARPENTER.
GEO. S. ARMSTRONG.

Listless, Backward Children

Made Bright and Active by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

He Needs Wise Care —Not Scolding.

Many a growing boy or girl is set down as constitutionally slow, stupid or lazy when it is really a question of inactive bowels, lazy liver or sluggish kidneys.

The growing child, with a hearty appetite, certainly cannot long remain healthy and bright if the sewers of the body, the bowels and the kidneys, are choked up with impurities that should be thrown off promptly.

The muddy complexion, dragging limbs and dislike for mental or physical effort show plainly that the child needs **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** to stir up the liver and kidneys and regulate the bowels. *Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills* do this most effectively, cleansing the whole system, purifying the blood, aiding the digestion and giving plenty of life and activity. As upon the education obtained may depend the success in life of your boy or girl—see to it that the general health of the child is such that study is pleasure and not a hardship.

Made from roots and herbs by W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., at Brockville, and sold by all dealers at 25c. a box. 5

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY.

EDMONTON 4; OTTAWA 8.

Ottawa, Jan. 18—The Ottawa hockey team defeated Edmonton tonight by the score of 8 to 4 in a close and hard fought game, played on soft ice.

With this score as a criterion, it is safe to say that Edmonton will not take the Stanley Cup west this year. While the honeymooners played hard, and in the first twenty minutes outplayed Ottawa, the local team did not find itself on the soft ice until the first period was half gone. Their speed was useless for a time, until they recovered their legs, but when they did, they had a shade of advantage over the westerners, and from their showing, will defeat them again on Thursday night, when second game of the cup series takes place, by a good margin.

The Edmonton players are fast, but Ottawas are also speed merchants, and on hard ice will win again, unless all signs fail. Nevertheless, the Edmonton players made a splendid impression and the crowd, which numbered four thousand, was wildly enthused over the closeness and the class of play. Under better conditions the teams would have put up a struggle worthy of the best traditions of the Stanley Cup. Soft weather is very unusual in Ottawa during the hockey season, but yesterday a soft rain fell and the temperature was considerably above freezing point. The ice lasted well for about ten minutes of the game, but within a few minutes was covered with slush and the players continually overskafed the puck. The Edmontons nursed the puck along better than Ottawas and appeared better accustomed to soft ice. In the first twenty minutes Ottawas endeavored to play a game which has made them famous, brilliant and sensational, but soon abandoned it for a close game. After that the Ottawas shooting ability and scoring combination placed them safely in the lead on Edmontons, who stood no show of winning. Even on soft ice, several of the Western players made a great impression here. Whitcroft showed remarkable form and Deeton and Boulton also displayed speed and stick handling. Hay Miller performed well and showed possibilities, but loafed decidedly. Jack Winchester, in goal, was wonderful and a full score of times in the last half saved, when the whole Edmonton team was drawn out. Doug. Ross, at point, checked splendidly. Ottawas worked as always, in a single determination to score, and in their play there is neither defence nor offence. It is scoring first and last.

Many Edmonton backers were in the rink, and in the first half their joy knew no bounds. The second half was Ottawas and the yellow and black bedecked supporters had little opportunity to cheer. His Excellency Earl Grey, faced the puck, assisted by President D'Arcy McGee of Ottawa, and Mayor Lee of Edmonton. The play was loose but exciting at the start and the crowd caught the Edmonton supporters infectious enthusiasm. Walsh and Deeton suffered from penalties in the first five minutes before Stuart scored for Ottawa, amid a terrific demonstration. Two minutes later, Deeton drew out Ottawas defence single handed, and scored. Edmonton's first, while a few dozen Edmonton fans made the arena ring. The ice already began to grow slushy and the pace slackened. Whitcroft broke through with pretty stick handling and scored, 2 to 1. Roberts evened it up a moment later, but Deeton came back for Edmonton's third.

Stuart carried the puck up with a pretty rush, passing to Roberts, who scored, Whitcroft nursed the puck up the length of the rink and scored.

The game became faster and Ottawas began to use considerably stiffer checking. Ridpath and Roberts scored for Ottawas before half time. The second

$532,992,100 !!

That's the Value of Farm Products for Canada 1909—Isn't It Great?

OTTAWA, ONT.—An increase of $100,000,000 in the value of Canadian crops is shown in the final estimates of the 1909 production just issued by the Dominion Census Department. An area of 30,065,556 acres of field crops has yielded a harvest which computed at local market prices, has a value of $532,992,100, as compared with $432,534,000 from 27,863,663 acres last year.

Canada's principle grain crops are wheat, oats and barley. This year they aggregate in area 18,617,000 acres, and in value $263,710,000, against 16,297,100 acres and $209,070,000 in 1908. Hay and clover from 8,210,000 acres have a value of $132,287,700, against 8,210,900 acres and $121,884,000 in 1908.

Rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax, grown on 1,487,311 acres have a value of $26,707,000, as compared with 1,525,700 acres and $23,044,000 in 1908.

The total value of wheat harvested in the Northwest provinces is $121,560,000 and in the rest of the Dominion $19,760,000, as compared with $72,420,000 and $18,804,000 last year.

It is a showing that every citizen is proud of, whether he had a hand in the production or not. The most gratifying story told by these figures is that they represent a gain over the previous year of $100,000,000.

We are going ahead—going ahead rapidly. That is the best message we gather from this report of our results for 1909.

But, instead of being content with these figures, let us take them only as an indication of what our real possibilities are, and let us use them merely as a mile post in our climb to better things.

Let each of us, for instance, look back over our operations of 1909 to determine whether or not we did our share toward making this showing possible.

We ought to stop and think of what has made the gains of former years possible. We must stop to realize that this gain of $100,000,000 for 1909 is not only due to more land under cultivation; but has been brought about by better methods of cultivation; by better methods of preparing the soil, sowing the grain and harvesting the crops.

Without the wonderful strides made in the development of farm machines, a $532,992,100-crop would be entirely out of the question.

And yet there is room for progress—the rules of 1909 farming are not the rules for 1910. New machines mean new advances and new wealth. Do you keep abreast—are you posted about these things?

About traction plowing—how to plow more acres, in less time, with less expense, for better, bigger returns?

How a good disk harrow will enable you to make better seed beds?

Why it's to your advantage to spread manure the right way—as soon as you get it—instead of spreading it after half its value is gone.

Why it will pay you to use seeding machines that put the seed into the soil so that the best germination is assured and big crops result.

About the money-saving and money-making advantages of having a good, reliable, dependable gasoline engine on your place.

What the right kind of a cream harvester means to you in increased milk and butter profits—and skim-milk calves:

Why a good feed-grinder means fatter stock: How to increase the value of the 1910 hay crop by using the right mower, baler, etc.: How to know all about harvesting machines: How to know the ear marks of a good wagon.

If any of these will help you please secure a copy of our book—"Glimpses of Thriftland." That tells the whole story briefly and in verses that you'll like. Then we have some books that are still more business-like—the I H C Almanac and Encyclopaedia, and others. Say which you are most interested in. All are free if you will write nearest branch house of the International Harvester Company of America listed below.

There is an International dealer near you. He will be glad to see you to hand you one of our new 1910 calendars, posters, catalogues or pamphlets on harvesting and haying machines and tools, and tillage implements or any of the machines mentioned above.

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